

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

On page 1, the third full paragraph has been amended as follows:

ARMD results in a progressive loss of macular vision cells as described hereinafter. It is the major cause of poor vision in industrialized countries for people aged more than fifty, but it affects the macula only. It therefore cannot lead to complete blindness.

The last full paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 has been amended as follows:

Wet or exudative ARMD is characterized by the presence of abnormal blood vessels or neovascularization. These vessels are fragile, can bleed, leak, develop, and progressively destroy the macula. As a general rule, in order to be able to see them, it is necessary to perform angiography which displays them accurately. Angiography using fluorescein reveals fluid leaks and retinal neovascularization, while angiography using indocyanine green reveals choroidal and occult new vessels. Angiography consists in injecting dye into the veins in order to observe retinal and choroidal blood vessels effectiveness on a clinical form of new vessels; i.e., vessels visible neovascularization outside or beside the fovea.

The last full paragraph on page 3 has been amended as follows:

There are also two non-thermal type treatments ~~constituted by~~ using conventional medication and dynamic phototherapy.

On page 4, the third full paragraph has been amended as follows:

~~The A~~ photosensitive drug, such as Verteporfin sold under the trademark Visudyne[®] VISUDYNE[®], for example, is injected intravenously into the body of the patient. This drug rapidly reaches the abnormal blood vessels of the retina where it becomes fixed to the inside walls of these new vessels. Thereafter, the portion of the macula that is to be treated is illuminated with a red laser, e.g. at a wavelength of 689nanometers (nm), and for a duration of 90 s. The laser beam serves to activate the photosensitive drug which leads to a sequence of chemical reactions taking place inside the new vessels, causing the abnormal vessels in the retina

to become occluded, and subsequently to disappear. More particularly, the action of the laser beam on the molecules of the photosensitive substance serves mainly to generate singlet oxygen ($^1\text{O}_2$), which is the main agent serving to occlude abnormal retinal vessels.